UBLISHED EVERY EVENING The Washington Times Company. to crush Servia without precipitat- Concerning this, the answer must

E MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna, Ave. RANK A. MUNSEY, President. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.

H. POPE, Treasurer. One Year (Including Sunday), \$3.50, Six Months, \$1.75, Three Months, 90c.

itered at the postoffice at Washington.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1914.

TAKE THE TIMES ALONG.

TAKE THE TIMES ALONG.

While on your vacation this sumor, keep posted concerning Washgion people and affairs by having
he Times follow you. No matter
ow quiet and inaccessible the seade, mountain, or woodland place
here you are sojourning, you can
ad all the news of Washington and
he world each day by having The
times mailed to you. At any point
here it is possible to hear from
he world at all through the mails,
he Times will follow you.

Addresses may be changed as often
as desired, and the paper will be
elivered promptly, providing you are
areful to see that The Times is
sotified of the changed residence,
subscribe for the paper now. Tolebonne your order to Main 5260. Always give your regular as well as
your vacation address and state
definitely how long the paper is to
be mailed. Subscription rates can be
ascertained by inquiring at The
Times office. Mail subscriptions are
payable in advance to The Washnigton Times Company, Munsey
Building.

EUROPE AT ITS CRISIS.

resses in the two Balkan wars, to a especially to those who were ambitious for the union of the elements that had made up the old Servian state. The new Servia has more chiefly because of Austrian opposition, at the close of the recent wars. Austria's ambition is to be a great Mediterranean power; yet it has only a few miles of frontage of the Adriatic and two ports. It has window on the world.

cess to the Mediterranean at Con- paid by that company. These cor- homes for the aged and infirm. tantinople, might have cut across porations are required to make anranear base at an entirely new point, lumine matters, yet it is not rea- not because of their fault. on the Adriatic.

So Servia was robbed of the fruits cerning dividends paid are correct. f victory over Turkey, much as a The Washington Railway and Electric Company has a very high

w lead to another war. en pleased enough to find a satisctory excuse for a threat against as the result of a plot in Belgrade ay never be known. There is a en high in Servian affairs.

would have been unalterably opposed piped into the strong box of the rail- trust measures. n the Russian pretensions as a riend of Servia; for Britain would ave been terrorized at the possihe Adriatic. It would have made market values of its stock. The eleclussia a Mediterranean power, and nenaced Suez and the road to India. But things are changed now. Rusa's navy was destroyed by Japan. apan, as the ally of Britain, stands eady with army and navy to proect British control of India against my aggression, whether it be Gernan or Russian. So India ceases to e the nightmare of England, and he rise of Germany to naval power nd to primacy among the powers of come from its stock holdings in the he whole Continent, is the great oncern of Britain. It need not be emarkable, then, if in case of the stockholders, made up from these Salkan confiagration breaking out, ingland, now closely bound to rance and Russia, shall become a ar more important figure than it 1907 ...

has been supposed. Russian statesmanship might well 1910..... onsider that a foreign war, es- 1912. pecially a popular war such as 1913..... would be one in behalf of Servia and Totals 1,296,070.95 an-Slavism, was the easiest course or the Czar's government. Some- way company in seven years past hing very like a revolution is even has had net earnings from its railnow in progress in Russia; the out- road business of \$1,296,000; yet it side world has but a vague appre- has been able to pay over to its. ension of Russian conditions, where stockholders in dividends \$3,892,000. trikes, riots, and the general propa- During those years it has received the Universal, was, like many other ganda of unrest are the order of the into its treasury as dividends on the Thesplans, educated for the pulpit, but day. Government and people would stock of the power company, \$3,270,- found the call of the stage too strong and unity of purpose, by a war for very much the greater part of the the theatrical profession for fifteen liberation of Servia.

On the theory that the unexpected have been earned by the power comalways happens, it may be possible pany. again to localize the present con- This is not unfair, provided the flict to Austria and Servia. Five power company is only earning a came over to the Universal recently. years ago it would have been writ- reasonable return on a just capitaliten down as utter folly to assume zation. If it is earning an unduly that the Balkan allies could fight high return on a fair capitalization, the sage.

One successful war against Turkey or a fair return on an unreasonably or a fair return on a fair capitalization, the sage. and then fight another war among high capitalization, then the con- last year."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Washington Times themselves, without drawing the rest sumer of electric current is in fact of Europe into it; but they have being held up for the money that done just those things. Today a pays most of the dividends of the seems all but impossible for Austria railway company.

> ing the general conflict so long depend on detailed information as to dreaded; but that also might be done. the actual value of the property of Great Britain's counsels will be for the power company. But there is a non-interference; and those counsels, good deal of reason to believe that backed by the might of the British the earnings of the power company Welland Canal Dynamiter Disnavy, may yet serve to keep Ger- are excessive. They represent remany from interference. Germany turns gained through very high is the ally of Austria; every word rates, rates in excess of those from Berlin has carried the intima- charged in cities whose conditions tion that if Russia attacks Austria, seem to warrant comparing with Germany will go to the aid of Aus- Washington.

> tria. But the united protest of Paris | Patrons of the Potomac Power and London might stay the hand of Company are entitled to know if Germany even in that case. Uncer- they are and have been paying divi- new faces. tainty as to Italy's willingness to go dends that not only sustained the to war for the Triple Alliance is an- property of that company, but in adother factor making for peace. Italy, dition contributed largely to sustain- ing death of fifteen years in a though the ally of Austria and of ing the inflated capitalization of the Canadian prison, to see a new Germany, has everything to lose and railway company. Patrons of the nothing to gain if Austria makes railway company are entitled to herself a more important power on know if an excessive capitalization the Mediterranean. The weakness of of that company is having the ap-Austria by reason of Austrian isola- pearance of value attached to it by tion and diversification in nationali- reason of the contribution of the ties and languages, is one of the power company.

"PAUPER" IS OBSOLES-

guarantees of Italian national se-

ly be in worse condition to contem-

plate a great war. Fusiness is bad;

WHO PAYS THE DIVI-

DENDS?

sonable to doubt that the details con-

Mr. Syme opines that the con-

sumers of electric current for pow-

pays those dividends?"

power company's stock.

Is that good public service?

tration of the public utilities?

bing Peter to pay Paul?

Does it indicate proper adminis-

Is it not a very clear case of rob-

Mr. Syme presented to the com-

power company, and of the divi-

Net income

101,422,78

From this it appears that the rail-

Economically, Europe could hard-

An old and disagreeable word is hands. If war it must be, the world Census Bureau on State laws affectwill sustain a shock such as in mod- ing the dependent classes. "Pauper' position that inevitably appeared to the imaginations of all Slavs, and ern times it has not known. For a is rapidly disappearing from official time, of course, the United States, use. "Indigent" and "dependent" haps, are the views of a man isosafely isolated from the field of con- are among the synonyms used in- lated from human intercourse for flict, would benefit by the great de- stead of the harsh old noun. "Paumand for our products to maintain per" is a word which grates upon armies in the field; but the reaction, the American ear. It suggests a woman suffrage, on present day peal. It demanded an outlook on the effect this country close with all peal. It demanded an outlook on the laffect this country along with all or should be, foreign to a rich and wonderful land.

With "pauper" there is also passing the use of another word, beautiful in its original sense, but cold and harsh when used in its application It is reasonable to assume that to the mechanical giving of assistne Adriatic and two ports. It has corporation Counsel Syme was cor- ance to the wretched. That word is rect when he presented a set of fig- "charity." It is a disagreeable adjec-Moreover, Austria could not but see ures to the House Committee on tive and sometimes an objectionable the Servian outreaching for an District of Columbia, dealing with noun. So "charity hospitals" are the Servian outreaching for all the financial affairs of the Washing- taking other names. "State charity" arriance port, the possibility of reasons ton Railway and Electric Company. is becoming "State aid," just as the cousin to Russia, as nationalities That corporation owns the stock of pauper asylums and poorhouses are are related, and in effect her ally. the Potomac Electric Power Com- being changed, both in name and Russia, repeatedly cut off from ac-

the northern part of the Balkan peninsula, through its intimacy with Congress. While the statements stigma from those that are depend-Servia, and established its Mediter- have not been such as greatly to il- ent because of their misfortune and

COMPENSATION YARNS.

The New York workmen's comthur after its defeat of China in capitalization. In the opinion of pensation commission is doubtless 394, and just as the plundering of most unprejudiced students of conapan at that earlier day led direct- ditions and observers of its prop- there appears to be a campaign of to the Russo-Japanese war, so erty, it is excessively capitalized to discrimination among employers denial of Servia's ambition may a very high degree. Yet it pays against married men with families dividends, and the question has been because of the greater compensaa good deal in the minds of Wash- tion payable to married men in case aders of affairs in Austria have ington people of late, "Who really of injury, but any level head will

instion. A body like the commission, which seassination of Grand Duke Ferdi- er and lights really pay most of the must hear all sorts of grievances. and. To what extent that affair dividends. Rates for this commod- will naturally be called upon to ity are very high; unconscionably listen to all sorts of wild yarns, but high in proportion to charges made if carefully run down we think they ood deal of circumstantial evidence in other and comparable cities. As a will prove to be like the conspiracy hich points to the complicity of result of these very high rates, the discovered by President Wilson power company earns very large re- among business men to create deturns. All of these returns are pression to defeat the Government's

It is hard to imagine an experiway company, because it owns the enced employer of labor so short-Once in the railway company's sighted as to reject or discharge till, they become the wherewithal to married men in favor of single men, the a foothold, through Servia, on pay its dividends and sustain the even if he thought he might save tric light users pay the dividends on injury. Aside and apart from the an excessive capital of the railroad odium in such a policy, employers know the value of married men too well to discharge them for such reasons as the ones given to the compensation commission. Men with families as a rule are steadier, more responsible and more seriously interested in their work than men withmittee a tabulation of the earnings out families, who are generally unsettled and without care for the of the railway company, of its in-

It Made a Difference.

dends which it finally pays to its A commercial traveler had taken a large order for a consignment of hardtwo sources. The statement follows: ware, and endeavoring to press upon the canny Scottish manager who had given the order a box of Havana cigars. "Naw," he replied. "Don't try \$425,000.00 bribe a man. I couldn tak' them—and I am a member of the kirk!" "But you will accept them as a pres-

> "I wouldna," said the Scot.
> "Well, then," said the traveler, "suppose I sell you the cigars for a merely minal sum—say sixpence? "Weel, in that case," repli "since you press me and no liking to refuse an offer weel meant, I think I'll ak' two boxes,

Ogle Started for Pulpit.

Charles Ogle, formerly leading man for the Edison company and now with to resist. He was born in Zanesville. suddenly be drawn into sympathy 000; so that it would appear that Ohio, and has been connected with dividends of the railway company years. He also graduated from Illinois college and practiced law for three But again the call was too much to be resisted and he joined the Edison family. With Mary Fuller Edwin, the director, he

Wrong Again.

Freed, After Fifteen Years in a Living Tomb, Luke Dillon Marvels at the Many Queer Sights

cusses Modern Questions With Rare Judgment Considering His Isolation.

Rip Van Winkle awoke and saw

Luke Dillon awoke, after a livworld. As one talks with him the listener literally sees the world and recent progress through new eyes.

Moreover Dillon's mental vision is clear. That is why his story of his experiences in a Canadian prison are unusually valuable. Not soured, not resentful, but retaining good humor and sane judgment, France, Britain and Russia all have dying out in this country, according his testimony is more illuminating Austria viewed with grave concern difficult domestic problems on their to a report of the United States than that of any outside investigator possibly could be.

But most interesting of all, perfifteen years, on such topics as he read in prison), and on Irish By J. R. HILDEBRAND.

Luke Dillon stood on Broadway in New York the other day in silent amazement. When, for fifteen years, one has been thrown into a dungeon for a week if he whispered, he learns to hold his tongue.

"If George Washington only could come out of his grave"- you have heard the commencement orators suppose. If he did he would be most surprised at the happenings of the last decade or two.

George Washington has not come back, but Luke Dillon has just awakened from a virtual death. And when he came to life, or to what most folk regard as routine living. he retained that Irish humor which may explain his survival, and drawled, to his son, "Rip Van Winkle ought to have slept on for fifty years more. Then waking up would have been worth the trouble." That remark was made a few days

That remark was made a lew days later. On Broadway Luke Dillon simply looked, rubbed his eyes to make sure he was not "seeing things," and looked again.
"The old place looked top heavy with those sky scrapers where I remembered four and five-story with the carriered afterward. ildings," he explained afterward.

Sees First Flying Machine. "I went down to Atlantic City in a hurry, because I thought the old ocean would be the same. But the machines. Then my son took me to a moving picture show. I thought it was a sort of punch and judy affair. I had heard there were aeroplanes, but I had not known that you could make people move about on a canvas. And my son tells me they even can make those ghosts

Grasp Luke Dillon by the hand. A surprise awaits you almost as startling as the strange sights that astounded him. For he will look straight at you, give your hand a and as intelligently as if he had been in daily touch with the world and in constant communication with mankind. Not the furtive you had expected. giance you had expected. Not the halting speech you had anticipated from one who has experienced the horrors of a penal system. Neither the diffidence, on the one hand, nor the resentment, on the other, you looked for from one just released from often harrowing years of the from fifteen harrowing years of the

Discusses Current Affairs. Talk to Dillon, and the obvious comparison to Rip Van Winkle, the temptation of the Arabian Knights

allusion are obliterated in your deep impression with several unexpected Dillon neither regards himself a a martyr or hero, nor does he expend any effort in self-pity. His attitude is one of keen interest in an

experience which few men have

lived through unaffected in mind Though allowed to see no newspapers or magazines with any reference to current happenings, by some sort of intuition and ingenuity, he has managed to keep fairly well informed on what has been going on His comments on such varied top-ics as Irish home rule, woman suf-frare, penal reform, present-day fashions, and new novels are sound and sane enough to do high credit to those who have had an unham-pered access to facts about these

And the final wonder is that such an eminently sane. unemotional, seemingly well-balanced mentality could have conceived the idea of dynamiting the Welland canal locks in Canada during the Boer war and in Canada during the Boer war, and could have taken an active part in the execution of this crime for which he was shut off from world and family for fifteen slow-moving VERTE.

"And family was the rub in Dillon's case. From the time when, while living in Washington, he married a dark-haired, brown-eyed lit-tle woman who, despite adversities which only a strong soul could survive. still shows traces of beauty and charm. Dillon paid little atten tion to anything else save his family and an occasional visit to meetings of Irish-American organizations and the Clan-na-Gael.

Pathos of His Life.

The nearest he came to dwelling on the nathos of his imprisonment was in reference to his family. He has five sons living, and one daughter. The latter, and two of his sons, now are with him at the little hotel on Kentucky svenue, near the board-walk, at Atlantic City. "It is not true that my family did "I told them that, but I did not com-municate further with them because I did not want the constant reminde

of my fate to hang over them like a



the wonders of his new found exper-iences. His family did not know that he had been pardoned by the Canadian government. His first act, when he breathed free air, was to telegraph his wife to meet him at a hotel at the shore which long since was demolished. His second was to send a message to a friend, who had been dead ten years, to be at the station as he passed through Philadelphia. No more pathetic commentary could be made on his omplete isolation from family

Dillon went on to Atlantic City, after his few hours in New York. then started scanning the crowds on the boardwalk for his wife and

Soon Met Family.

By a kind stroke of the fate which long had turned her fickle face from him he saw his wife and his daugh ter within a few hours after their arrival. With the characteristic delicacy and restraint which had kept him from communicating with them he did not accost them in the crowd, but followed them into the hotel before he made known his identity. Then two of his sons were sent

for, and two of his grandchildren, of whose existence he had not known, were brought to him. For the first few days he declined to explore further the wonders of his new found dream world. He sat by the hour on the veranda of the hotel, talking to his wife and children, and holding in his sturdy clasp his two grandchildren.

In appearance, no more than in his speech, does Dillon suggest a paroled 'life-termer.' He is of medium height, rather stout, has a cheerful good natured, countenance, and his cropped hair just beginning to grow out, and a "wee bit of mustache." as he would call it, give him the ap-pearance of a middle aged, well-to-

do business man. When persuaded to leave his famlong enough to talk at all he shows no more hesitancy about re-lating the events that led up to his of the prison life of a Cana-

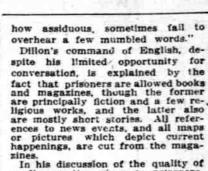
dian penitentiary. tenced with him, John Weish, who also lived in Washington, died from the effects of the treatment received, nd John Nolan, of Richmond, Va.

is broken in body and in spirit. Considers Offense Patriotic. Dillon still regards his offense as

one committed with a patrictic motive, even if the patriotism was of a mistaken sort. Nor was his patriotism of a sort that reverts to the grievances of a fatherland in entire disregard of his obligations to an adopted country. "At the outbreak of the civil war."

food may have been good enough when bought. But the cooking is he said, "My father enlisted. He damnable. Worst of all no knives served in Morrehead's 100th Pennsylvania regiment. Later he joined the or forks are provided. Think what a savory dinner a chunk of pork Fourth Maryland, and from that he was honorably discharged at the end had to take it up in your hands. of the war. I enlisted when I was and tear off the flesh with your teeth seventeen years old, and fought all the way from Kansas to Montana in like an animal. When I got out I the Twenty-seventh Regular Infan-try in the Indian war that followed feared I would have to eat like a Red Cloud's rebellion. My son, Michael, now dead, saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American

brief account of his parents' career is necessary to an understanding of the motives that led up to the dynamite plot in which Dillon was involved. His father was comwas involved. His father was com-pelled to leave Ireland during the "famine years" of 1846-47, during which there was plenty produced in Erin. but prices were so low that many farmers could not meet the cents demanded by English landlords. One uncle went to Aus-



reading matter given to prisoners, his hearer first realized the sturdy common sense that marks Dillon's views of matters of which he has had little opportunity to gain the trend of general opinion.

Views on Prison. .

Upper Picture Shows Luke Dillon and

tralia, but Dillon's father and mother

moved to Leeds just before he was

born. Later they came to America.

From his youth he heard of the op-

pressions of his people by the Eng-

lish. When the Boer war broke out

he believed, as did many of his coun-

trymen, that the Boers were being

subjugated as Ireland had been. So he, with Noian and Welsh, decided

to teach Canadians a lesson, so that

and not send them to South Africa.

How Canal Was Dynamited.

His partners in the enterprise to

damage the Welland canal locks

had been in this country but six

months, and they were strong in

their sympathy for the Boers. When

the dynamiting was done DiNon was

not present, but sat in a Canadian

hotel. He does not, to this day,

know how the Canadian authorities

The dynamiting was done on a

long tier of locks by which ships

are lifted 270 feet, the difference be-

Ontario. It was intended to destro?

the upper chambers of the lock, in the hope that the rush of water would destroy the rest of the tier. The attempt falled.

The trial of the men was expedi-

tious. Friends raised money for Dil-lon's defense, but the fact that the men were Americans contrib-uted to the expedition of the trio's

All three were convicted on the

off to Kingston penitentiary to be-gin life sentences. At that point the genuine interest in Dillon's story

told of the visit of the British prison ship Success, to this country

He was asked many questions about methods used to torture prisoners.

'They have gotten beyond the sait baths and searing irons in Canadian

prisons now, but all the mental ho

rors remain. Even today the dun-geons are horrible, some of the pun-ishments, like turning the hose on men for minor infractions, and

lamping others into icy water, are

bad enough, but the silence rule does more than anything else to make the poor victims of these pris-

Herrors of Prison.

"A prisoner eats in his cell. The

would make, especially when you

Chinaman, for I had almost forgot-

ten what a knife and fork looked

These remarks, and Dillon's sub-

which was not used by the spokes-man. Every now and then Dillon's extreme care in his snoice of words

was surprising.
At one point he remarked, "If I had my choice, perhaps I should say my preference, of places to live, next to Philadelphia I should choose to Philadelphia I should choose

said, These guards, no matter

return to Wasnington,"

nt remarks, are quoted liter-They are not dressed up in a ance of grammatical form

ons lose their reason,

semblance

was deeply interested in being

found that he was an accomplice.

graph of Dillon.

His Grandchildren, Lower, Photo-

"They gave us Robert Chambers, and Jack London, and other new writers of that type to read," he said "In my day most of the novels of ted and the publishers arrested for circulating indecent literature. But whatever the merits of these books for the outside reader, they are especially pernicious in their effect on prisoners.

From such views, it may be realized why the Canadian commission of penal institutions, which has just completed an extensve investigation what Dillon had to say when he, as one of Kingston's model prisoners, was called forth to give them a convict's views on the

"I was glad of the chance, too, to speak a word for the large number of poor fellows who are mentally un-Because their condition is not realized, they are subjected to all sorts of punishments. For example a man who won't work is tightly bound to the bars of his cell with his hands tied above his head. Of course he quickly comes to terms if he is sane. If he is not sane he may resist again and again and have

may resist again and again and have this punishment repeated.

"In Kingston there are about for-ty-five prisoners in the insane ward, out of a total of about 500. There should be three times forty-five un-der medical care."

Dillon's knowledge of the statistics Dillon's knowledge of the statistics

the prison were obtained regarding the prison were to be regarding the seven years he was put during the seven years. During that on book-keeping work. During that time he did much of the tabulating work for the reports of the institu-

Inhuman Treatment. "Even the insane prisoners are not

treated humanely." he continued. "Don't think I waste sympathy on a lot of the brutes found in a penitentiary. With some of them little can be done except by brute force. But it makes one's blood run cold to Declares Rip Van Winkle Should Have Slept Fifty Years Longer to Better Enjoy the Awakening.

see these irresponsible men thrown into a tub of icy water to discipline

will lessen suffering. Our hair was cropped thirteen times a year. In a climate where the temperature often is 40 and 45 degrees below zero a fellow feels the loss of his hair and

fellow feels the loss of his hair and beard."

Tales of horrors committed in the dungeon spread among the prisoners, despite the interdiction on any communication. There was frequent indignation, Dillon said, over the poor fellows who committed suicide when thrown into the dungeons.

"But the cases of many intelligent men were evenmore pathetic," he said; "for they always seered to break sooner than the others. One of the rules, for which I cannot account, is the attempt to keep from prisoners any knowledge of geography. One man still in Kingston can speak French and German, and has kept up writing shorthand, but he has no idea of direction, of countries, of locations of cities, because every fact relating to geography is eliminated in the few books and magazines we get.

zines we get.

"Oh. yes, I had heard of woman
suffrage, and even of the militants
over in England. It is surprising how much will escape even the keen-est eye in books and magazines when anyone tries to cut out all facts about happenings. In the same way, of course, I knew of automobiles and

Believes in Woman Suffrage. "I believed in woman suffrage before I went into prison. I do not approve of the English women's way of trying to eet it. But then one can not account for many things the English do. Individually many Englishmen are good fellows. Collectively they are despots.
"And the English are beginning to

suffer from their own aristocrats the democracy of England sympathises with the Irish. Three or four

That condition cannot last.
"Those trouble makers in Ulster have not enough religion in their hearts to make them as religious as they pretend to he. The re bigots, that is all. "But to ret back to suffrage, I believe America will have woman suffrage because American men are

suffrage because American men are
too chivalrous to deny women anything they wish. But it will be a
long time before English women
vote. It is too hard to get an idea
through an Englishman's head.

"The fashions? Well. women de
look queer nowadays, don't they?
But even after a week or so looking
at your women of today, the bustles
and the big skirts I can remember
would look foolish. wouldn't they?
Men's clothes have changed, too."
Though Dillon is good-natured and
affable, in contradiction to the qualities of a supposed fanatic which his
political crime would make him out,
he is loath to go into details of his
prison life with strangers. But
when his interviewer mentioned
Washinston the tables were turned.
Dillon became the eager questioner.

Eager About Washington. "Tell me about Washington down there soon. I lived down there

twice, in '55 and '56 and again in '75 and '76. I lived down in St. Dominic's parish, down on the called the southwest section, you know, in the days when the Tiber creek cut off that section from the rest of the city. "I hear there are many new do-

partment buildings. And some one told me you had a big new station." billon came to Washington the last time to try to turn out hand-made shoes on a large scale. He soon found, he said, that manusoon found, he said, that manu-facturing was not encouraged. He returned to Philadelphia and be-came an employe of a dime savings came an employe of a dime savings bank. He remained in that position until his trip to Canada and his

bank. He remained in that position until his trip to Canada and his subsequent arrest.

"What will I do now? That I don't know. Of one thing I am sure, I can't make shoes for a living. Why, in my time, if one wanted a shoe made well he demanded a hand made shoe. But the welt machine changed all that.

"I am going back to Philadelphia with my family. And I won't need much looking after. Look at me. I am strong and well. My friends who came down here to see me expected to look at a broken old man. But I fooled them. Not many do. Poor Nolan is going fast, and Welsh could not stand it long.

"Just now it is good enough to be out again. It makes life worth living just to be able to talk to other persons. And I am in no hurry about seeing the new things to be seen, though I shall enjoy them, until I have gotten a good look at my family. After fifteen years, you know, a fellow wants to take a good look at his wife and children."

What's on the Program This Week

Meetings, evening: Masonic-Dawson, No. 16; F. C. Stansbury, No. 24; board of di Eastern Star Home. Codd Fellows-Union, No. 11: Covenant, No. 13: Beacon, No. 15: Langdon, No. 26: Esther,

13; Beacon, No. 15; Langdon, No. 26; Esther, No. 5, Rebekah lodge, Knights of Pythias-Decatur, No. 9; Calanthe, National Union-Scott Council, Northeast Washington Council. TUESDAY

Masonic-Acacia, No. 18; Takoma, No. 28; Mount Horeb, No. 7, and Potomac, No. 8, Royal Arch chapters. Odd Fellows-Washington, No. 6; Amity, No. 27; Golden Rule, No. 21; Fred D. Stuart, 77: Golden Rule, No. 7, encampment. Knights of Pythias Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 25. WEDNESDAY.

Meetings, evening: Masonic-Washington Centennial, No. 14 Kallipolis Grotto outing at Chesapeak Odd Fellows Eastern, No. 7; Harmo 9; Federal City, No. 29; Friendst 12; Columbia, No. 1, encampment.

Knights of Pythias-Mount Vernon, No. 5 Union. No. 22: Friendship Temple. No. 9, Pythian Sisters. THURSDAY. Meetings, evening:

Odd Fellows-Excelsior, No. 17; Columbia, No. 10; Salem, No. 22. FRIDAY.

Meetings, evening:

dd Fellows-Central, No. 1; Metropolis, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28. Knights of Pythias Syracusians, No. 16; Rathbone Temple, No. 5, Pythian Sisters. SATURDAY.

Odd Fellows-Canton Washington, No. 1. Patriarchs Militant. Council. Council.

Joseph McLaughlin Now Heads A. O. H. of Nation

The election of Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia, as national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. were reported today by members of the order returning from the biennial convention of the organization, which closed its sessions at Norfolk yesterday. Baston was selected as the meeting

place of the organization in 1916. Other officers elected were: Patrick F. Cannon, of Connecticut, national vice president; N. W. Delaney of Illinoi, treasurer; P. J. Sullivan, of Connecticut, secretary; J. C. Foy, national vice president for Canada

Directors: John F. Healy, of Dela-

ware: Thomas J. Matthews of Rhode Island: Edward R. Hayes, of New Jersey: James Clancy, of Michigan, Myles F. McPartland, of New York,